



Docket No.: 1254-0229P  
(PATENT)

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re Patent Application of:  
Akio MATSUDA et al

Application No.: 10/617,217

Confirmation No.: 6837

Filed: July 11, 2003

Art Unit: 1631

For: NF- $\kappa$ B ACTIVATING GENE

Examiner: M. L. Borin

**DECLARATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.132**

Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

I, Mr. Shuji Muramatsu, hereby declare as follows:

1. I am a Japanese citizen, residing at 17-13 Tadewara, Fuji-shi, Shizuoka 416-0931, Japan.

2. I obtained an undergraduate degree from the Department of Agricultural Chemistry of Nagoya University in 1988 and completed a Master's degree in the Graduate School of Agriculture of Nagoya University in 1990. I began employment at Asahi Chemical Industry, Co., Ltd. in 1990.

I am presently employed at the Laboratory for Drug Discovery, Life Science Research Institute of Asahi Kasei Pharma Company. I have been engaged in research activity for approximately 20 years and I am well-versed in gene technology and molecular biology.

3. I am a co-inventor of the subject matter (or describe other relationship) of the above-identified U.S. Patent application. I am familiar with the specification and pending claims, and with the prosecution history of the application.

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4. The Examiner has rejected claims 3-6 under 35 USC § 102(e) as lacking novelty over SEQ ID NO: 15 of the United States Patent Application Publication 20030012966 ("US '966"). The Examiner asserts that the reference sequence is 99% identical to the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 88 of the present application and therefore anticipates the invention claimed in the present application.

5. The alignment of SEQ ID NO: 15 of US '966 and SEQ ID NO: 88 of the present application attached as Figure A and used by the Examiner to make this assertion shows near identity from nucleotides 22 to 1860 of SEQ ID NO: 15 and 345 to 2183 of SEQ ID NO: 88. Thus, these two nucleotide sequences are distinct one from another at their 5' ends. There is also a nucleotide substitution; a C residue at position 974 in SEQ ID NO: 88 is shown as a T residue at position 651 in SEQ ID NO: 15. Therefore, the recitation in claim 4 that the polynucleotide of the invention comprises the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO: 88 is not met by the reference.

6. Despite the 99% identity at the nucleotide sequence level of SEQ ID NO: 15 of US '966 (hereinafter merely "SEQ ID NO: 15") and SEQ ID NO: 88 of the present application (hereinafter merely "SEQ ID NO: 88") asserted by the Examiner, there are functional differences between these sequences that distinguish the presently claimed invention from the disclosure of US '966. In particular, proteins encoded by SEQ ID NO: 15 of US '966 do not exhibit any activity as activators of NF- $\kappa$ B, while the protein encoded by SEQ ID NO: 88 (i.e. the protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 87) is an activator of NF- $\kappa$ B transcription factor activity.

7. To demonstrate this result, the experiments described hereinbelow were performed by me or under my supervision.

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8. As a threshold matter, it should be noted that the amino terminal amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 87 includes the amino acid sequence Met-Gly-Ile-Gly-Lys. Inspection of SEQ ID NO: 34 and SEQ ID NO: 53 shows that neither of these sequences include this amino acid sequence. Therefore, the recitation of claim 3 that the nucleotide sequence encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 87 is not met by SEQ ID NO: 15.

9. Second, it should be noted that the 5' end of the polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 15 does not include any translation initiation codon corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 53 of US '966 (hereinafter merely "SEQ ID NO: 53"). That is, one should consider that SEQ ID NO: 53 begins with an isoleucine residue rather than a methionine. SEQ ID NO: 34 of US '966 (hereinafter merely "SEQ ID NO: 34") is also encoded by SEQ ID NO: 15 and does begin with a methionine residue. Therefore, both of the polypeptides of SEQ ID NO: 34 and SEQ ID NO: 53 were expressed as fusion proteins with a Green Fluorescence Protein as shown in the attached Figure B.

10. In this regard, the polynucleotide encoding SEQ ID NO: 15 was prepared by fusing the 3' end of the GFP-encoding sequence to the polynucleotide encoding SEQ ID NO: 34 at the amino-terminal methionine in the vector pcDNA3.1. Similarly, the 3' end of the GFP-encoding sequence was fused to the nucleotide sequence encoding SEQ ID NO: 53 at the amino-terminal isoleucine residue. Finally, a similar vector was prepared fusing the 3' end of the GFP-encoding sequence to the nucleotide sequence encoding SEQ ID NO: 87 at the amino-terminal isoleucine residue.

11. The expression vectors encoding the GFP fusion proteins were co-transfected into cultured 293EBNA cells with a luciferase expression vector in which transcription of a luciferase-encoding polynucleotide is controlled by NF-kB activity, and luciferase expression was measured in the

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same manner as the reporter assay described in Example 2 beginning at page 64 of the present specification. 10, 25, 50 or 100 ng/well of the GFP fusion vectors were co-transfected with 50 ng of the NF-kB: luciferase expression vector.

12. The results of the reporter assays are shown in the attached Figure C. These results clearly demonstrate that the protein of SEQ ID NO: 87 encoded by the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 88 of the present application has activity of activating NF-kB. On the other hand, the two polypeptides of SEQ ID NO: 34 and 53, encoded by the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 15 of the reference, do not have NF-kB activating activity.

13. To confirm that the negative result obtained using the vectors expressing GFP-SEQ ID NO:34 and GFP-SEQ ID NO:53 fusions was not due to lack of expression of the fusion protein, an aliquot of the proteins from cells used in the reporter assay was evaluated by Western blotting using anti-GFP antibody. The results of the Western blot are shown in Figure D, and it is plainly seen that similar amounts of protein were expressed by each GFP fusion protein expression vector. Therefore, the lack of NF-kB activation by GFP-SEQ ID NO:34 and by GFP-SEQ ID NO:53 was not due to a lack of expression of the fusion protein.

14. The results of the luciferase reporter assay establish that SEQ ID NO:15 does not encode any protein that activates NF-kB. Therefore, the recitation of claims 3-6 that the protein encoded by the polypeptide "activates NF-kB" is also not met.

15. None of the recitations in claims 3-6 are completely met by the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO: 15 of US '966 or the proteins it encodes. Therefore, this reference does not describe any polynucleotide within the scope of claims 3-6 and therefore the invention described by the present

By Shuji Muramatsu  
Mr. Shuji Muramatsu



Figure A

RESULT 5  
US-09-768-826-15  
: Sequence 15, Application US/09768826  
: Patent 0, US20020012966A1  
: GENERAL INFORMATION  
: APPLICANT: Shi et al.  
: TITLE OF INVENTION: 18 human secreted proteins  
: FILE REFERENCE: PPS12P1  
: CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/768,826  
: CURRENT FILING DATE: 2001-01-25

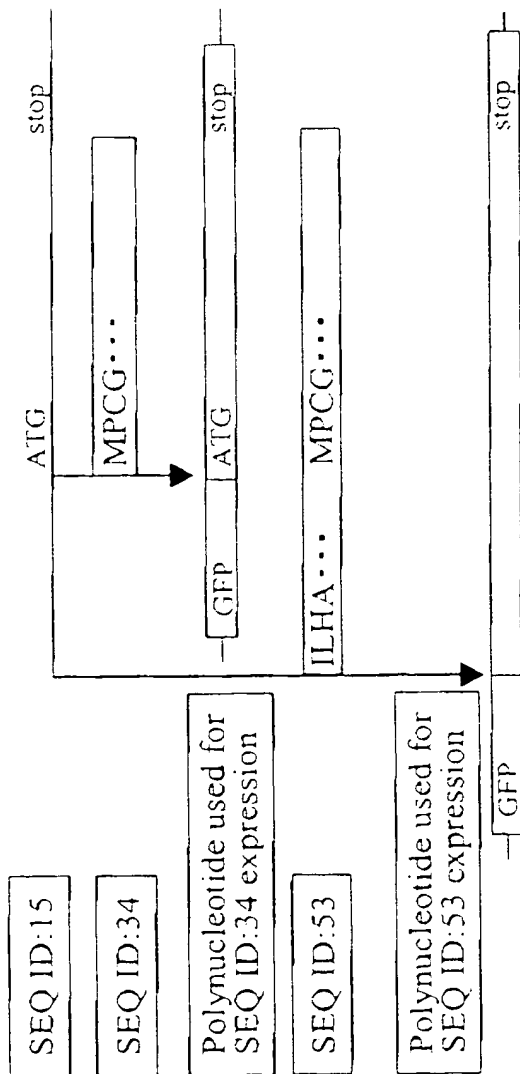


Figure B



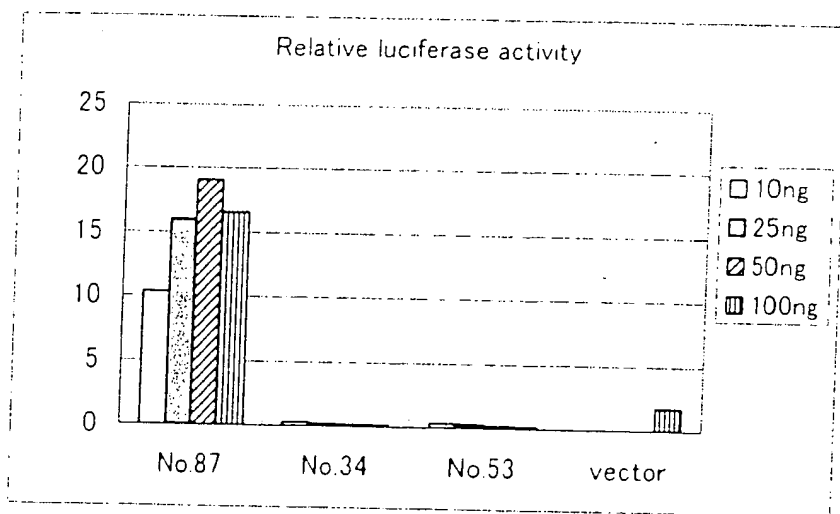


Figure C

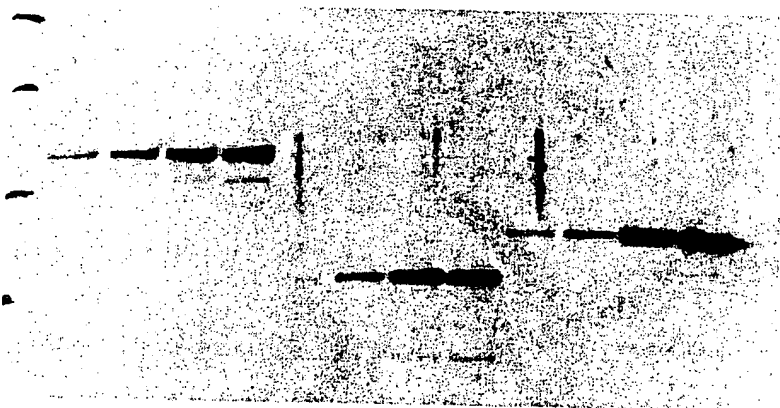


Figure D

No.87

No.34

No.53

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